original figure, but Walker's diagnosis is no different.

Orgyia sp. Packard.

Dr. Packard describes a larva appearing much like O. antiqua, but says: "It differs from O. leucostigma in having a pair of large prothoracic lateral black pencils" [besides the usual subdorsal ones?] and there are "three coral retractile warts." I would like to call particular attention to this form. It evidently differs structurally from any of the known North American Orgyia in having three instead of two retractile tubercles, besides apparently having two pairs of hair pencils on joint 2. It must be an undescribed species. The larvae were found on pine.

The following table will serve to distinguish the mature larvae of Orgyia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head red.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warts pale yellow leucostigma S. &amp; A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warts orange . . . inornata Beut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head yellow . . . definita Pack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without lateral tufts on joints 5 and 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil on joint 12 yellow, tufted with black . . . vetusta Boisd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil on joint 12 black, perhaps preceded by brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three yellow lines on each side gulosia Hy. Ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two yellow lines on each side. Warts bright crimson cana Hy Ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warts orange or yellowish badia Hy Ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With lateral tufts on joints 5 and 6. Two retractile tubercles antiqua L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three retractile tubercles sp. Pack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYNOPSIS OF THE N. AMERICAN SPECIES OF MEGACILISSA.

BY WM. J. FOX, PHILADELPHIA.

Labrum birridged, or strongly furrowed down the middle.
Wings not or but slightly fuscous apically.
Abdomen dorsally, with exception of first segment entirely black, with black pubescence. . . electa Cr. ♂.
Abdomen dorsally black, with the apical margins of segments 2-4 with white pubescence. . . Tarrossi Cr. ♀ ♂.
Abdomen greenish, without white fasciae. . . mexicana Cr. ♀.
Wings on apical half blue-black; legs reddish; abdomen black, on the sides, beneath and the sixth and seventh dorsal segments with fulvous pubescence. . . . gloriosa n. sp.
Labrum not ridged or furrowed, at the most swollen basally; abdomen fasciate; legs brownish, with brownish pubescence; wings with a yellow tinge eximia Sm. ♂.

Megacilissa gloriosa ♀.—Labrum with a long, narrow, medial furrow; clypeus with strong, close punctures, those in the middle confluent and forming transverse rugae; ocelli situated very low down, the anterior one separated but little from the hind margins of the clypeus and is connected with it by a furrow; vertex and cheeks with rather fine, close punctures, those on the cheeks finest and sparsest; first joint of flagellum fully as long or a little longer than the following five joints united, joints 2-5 shortest and about equal in length; tarsal claws armed with a long, acute tooth, in shape somewhat similar to the claw itself; dorsal abdominal segment finely and closely punctured, except apical portion of segments 5-4, which is depressed and impunctate; enclosure on last dorsal segment strongly furrowed along the lateral borders. Black; tegulae and legs, except the four anterior femora in part, ferruginous;
head (except a few nude places as the sides of front, top of vertex and the labrum medi- 
ally), the thorax densely, legs, dorsal segment one in front, and 1-4 on sides, the fifth and 
sixth entirely and the greater part of ventral 
segments, with dense fulvous or golden-
ochraceous pubescence, darkest on top of 
thorax; fore-wings on basal half sub-hyaline, 
or with a yellowish tinge, the apical half 
bluish-black, first recurrent nervure, uniting 
with the second transverse-cubital nervure, 
first submarginal cell the smallest, the third 
largest, marginal cell very long and narrow, 
hind wings subhyaline. Length, 22 mm.

Las Cruces, N. Mex. (Aug. 21, C. H. Tyler 
Townsend). Will be at once distinguished 
by the extremely low position of the ocelli 
and the bluish-black wings.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—The West Afri-
can moths figured on Plate 10 in the present 
number illustrate Dr. W. J. Holland's article; 
they are the following. Fig. 1. Lomodonta 
erithrina; 2. Heteronygma stigmatic; 3. H. 
argiloides; 4. H. clathrata; 5. H. arctioides; 
L. ocellata; 9. Aroa nigripicta; 10. Dasychira 
sublutescens; 11. D. ruptilinea; 12. D. congia 
Druce; 13. Aroa lata; 14. Heteronygma 
hypoxantha; 15. H. rhodapicata; 16. Artaxa 
nigra; 17. Laelia lignicola; 18. Euproctis 
Artaxa mesomelaena; 21. A. parallela; 22. A. 
discipuncta; 23. A. palla; 24. A. melaleuca; 
Balacra rubricincta; 28. B. glagoessa; 29. B. 
damalis; 30. Casphalia nigerrima; 31. Anace 
monotica; 32. A. parachoria; 33. Apisa cana; 
34. Alpenus multiscripta.

In the line of J. B. Smith's studies on the 
mouth-parts of Diptera, Dr. S. W. Williston 
in the Kansas University quarterly for Janu-
ary describes these organs in the Apioceri-
dae and allied families.

An illustrated and descriptive list of the 
galls, 88 in number, found in the vicinity of 
New York, is given by W. Beutenmuller in 
the Bull. Amer. mus. nat. hist., v. 4; 42 are 
hymenopterous, 34 dipterous, 11 hemipe-
rous and 1 arachnidan.

Details of the anatomy of certain species of 
Orthoptera are given by J. B. Smith in Bull. 
90 of the New Jersey experiment station.

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